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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 29, 1926

WAS A HIRED MAN ON THE JOB?  
WORKERS EXCEL COLLEGE MEN  
INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS  
CRIME: WHY? IS THERE A CURE?  
THE WORLD COURT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1926

No. 52

## ::: Was a Hired Man on the Job? :::

By John P. Frey, Editor, International Molders' Journal.

The convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, held in St. Louis, Mo., during October, furnished considerable material for printers. The committee to which the subject of the open shop was referred brought in a report covering twelve pages of printed matter. The report itself leaves the reader wondering whether it was the product of the employers' minds and imaginations, or whether it was the work of the office boys and hired intellectuals who serve this alleged representative body of American manufacturers.

The committee's report on the open shop is a truly amazing document, both because of what it does and does not say, as well as its evident lack of sound, economic understanding.

Referring to the volume of building construction during 1924, the report asserts that the increased cost prevailing because of union shop erection was almost five hundred million dollars. The wicked trade unionists received half a billion more money in wages than the non-union building tradesmen would have had in their pay envelopes.

What an indictment! Half a billion dollars placed into the pockets of building tradesmen because they were organized. What a disastrous thing to the community in which these union building tradesmen lived. What an indictment of trade unionism!

Not a dollar of this half billion was spent in junketing tours to Europe, or in pleasure resorts in Florida during the winter, and the Northern States and Canada during the summer. Not a penny of it went into the pockets of some scion of European nobility, who was willing to permit the shadow of his nobility to rest upon some American's daughter in exchange for a satisfactory cash consideration.

What really happened was that this half billion of dollars was spent in each community to buy more and better food, clothes, furniture, comforts in the home, more insurance, and larger bank deposits. Not only this, but it was half a billion dollars taken out of an otherwise limited circulation and placed into the widest possible circulation in the community.

The knowledge of economics shown by the committee's report was only equalled by its knowledge of history. The committee attempted to dig up conditions in the ancient past for the purpose of presenting an argument against modern trade unionism. The committee informed the members of the National Association of Manufacturers, and an anxious world which was awaiting the result of their deliberations, that the craft guilds of the European continent and of England were the forerunners of modern trade unionism, particularly in the attempt to monopolize or control industry, that these guilds became plutocratic in government, and caused real hardships to the community.

It is true that European guilds did finally become plutocratic and opulent, this condition being reached when the employers had secured control of the guilds and endeavored to operate them much in the same manner as the National Association of Employers endeavors to monopolize industry, and influence government at the present time in this country.

Originally the guilds were composed of crafts-

men who did the work, and then disposed of their product as best they could. In time industries grew and the guilds came under the control of masters, who hired journeymen for wages. Little by little the journeymen were excluded from government in the guilds. The masters alone revised the guilds' laws. The masters alone became the treasurers of the guilds' funds, and the guilds' officers.

The conditions which these masters established when they had secured control of the guilds so parallels what many members of the National Association of Manufacturers are endeavoring to establish today that we would modestly suggest that they employ an expert to make a study of the guild period and report back for the information of the hired boys who evidently prepared the report on the open shop for the manufacturers who employ them.

### RED MENACE IS NOT DEAD.

By Chester M. Wright.

There are those who say, "Why worry about the reds; they are dead." And they let it go at that, and the reds go merrily on. It is true, of course, that America is not in danger of being captured by the reds. The reds are but an incident in the life of America.

But it is equally true that the reds can do much damage.

Everything they do is damaging.

Why allow damage?

The reds have been battling for big stakes in the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. In that convention—still going on as this is written—there was a block of 107 votes for every red proposition.

The red program was to filibuster the convention along so as to drive home the the opposition, or administration delegates, leaving the 107 red votes in control.

The reds knew they could finance their delegates as long as they stood to gain control, and they felt that the anti-red delegates would be starved out.

But when the reds can hold 107 delegates in line in any international union convention, the reds need attention.

Then there is another event worth thinking about.

There has just been a banquet in New York City from which American newspapermen were excluded, but about which Russian newspapers were able to get the news.

At this banquet American bankers were entertained by representatives of the soviet regime.

Among the powerful American representatives at that banquet was the vice president of the Chase National Bank.

Russian adventurers and American financiers tossed bouquets at each other.

Is American finance beginning to thirst for Russian concessions? Shall we soon witness the spectacle of American finance pressing at the doors of the State Department asking recognition of the soviets?

And let it be remembered always that the soviets have proclaimed time and time again that their first objective in America must be the capture of the trade union movement.

### WORKERS EXCEL COLLEGE MEN.

Free speech in the nation's colleges is necessary to acquaint students with various social theories, said President Ernest M. Hopkins of Dartmouth College, at a meeting of college graduates.

When he was in industrial work, he said, he was thrown in contact with men who lacked a college training, but who, through controversy and listening to every social theory, had a wider knowledge of these theories than college men. This is a "tragic circumstance," said Professor Hopkins.

"It seems to me not extreme to call this situation a tragic circumstance in which thousands of the youth who had not gone to college had, through fuller knowledge of various contentions and longer consideration of these, acquired a lead which made the college men, who ought to have been their intellectual peers, actually inferior and weak when it came to the discussion of these questions. The college men, just out of the various institutions of learning, had no knowledge of arguments and social theories on which thousands of these boys and young men had whetted their minds for years.

"The value to the individual of a belief which he cannot defend is small, and its potentiality for harm to the progress of society is large."

President Hopkins called for the complete freedom of speech as an educational policy in the nation's colleges and universities.

"Freedom of thought," he said, "is practically impossible if freedom of speech is denied, and, therefore, without freedom of speech, education is impossible.

"However, if I had no conviction on the subject, I should be perfectly willing to argue the matter on the basis of expediency, and I am certain that we should arrive at the same conclusion."

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## LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

## I WONDER.

I wonder if I choose

The way

Whereon I win or lose

And say

I control my destiny—

Yet pray

For happy eternity.

God of the ages—

Of fools and sages—

I wonder.

I wonder if I can

Deflect

By taking thought the plan—

Direct

A future that I cannot see—

Select

A pathway not marked out for me.

God of the years—

God of the spheres—

I wonder.

Or if my life was mapped

In that far-gone time when world were in the making—

When the cosmos rocked and the crash of planets

Echoed from the vaulted dome of heaven;

When God breathed into the clod the vital flame

And sent the life-stream down the ages.

God of the universe—

God whom we love and curse—

I wonder.

## THE POOR MAN'S WORTH.

By E. Guy Talbott.

Proud princely potentates with pomp and power  
Proclaim their prime pre-eminence o'er man;

Popes, priests and portly preachers praise their  
plan:

Predestined poverty the pauper's dower;

Perdition's punishments pursue each hour

The puny poor who prate of life's brief span;

No pleasure, play nor praise may ply their clan,  
No priestly palms of plenty o'er them tower.

Wild wandering wolves wail at the poor man's  
door,

Aweary with his woeful weakening toil;

Work, war and worry wear away his soul,

The wage he wins on wings awinging soar;

A working worm, he wastes in life's turmoil

The wisdom, worth and wonder of life's goal.

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## INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

Written for International Labor News Service.

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the  
League of American Inventors.

## ESQUIMO PIE.

Thirty thousand dollars a week in royalties is the reward being paid to the inventor of one of the most successful of recent inventions—Esquimo Pie. Although the royalty is large, it represents only a small fraction of the amount of the sales. The inventor receives five cents for every dozen pies sold. The inventor of this famous confection is Christian K. Nelson, son of a confectioner, of Onawa, Iowa.

The inventor was educated in the public schools of Onawa, and after graduation he was placed in charge of his father's plant. It was while he was thus employed that he conceived the idea of dipping ice cream in hot chocolate. He worked on the plan, with varying success, for several years. His main difficulty arose from the fact that the chocolate would not stick to the ice cream. His father turned the plant over to another man and failure resulted.

With nothing else but an idea to sell, Nelson started out to find capital to place his Esquimo Pie on the market. He went from place to place and met with constant rebuff. The idea of covering ice cream with chocolate was laughed at by every one. Nelson refused to give up, and at last he met Russell Stover of the Graham Ice Cream Company of Chicago.

Stover believed that he saw great possibilities in Nelson's idea, and decided to go into the deal with him. Extensive experiments were resumed, and after some time a method was found to make the chocolate adhere to the ice cream and at the same time to offer enough resistance to heat so that it could be held in the hand without melting. Soon after the process was perfected the fame of the new confection spread from coast to coast.

The process of manufacturing Esquimo Pie is apparently simple. Brick ice cream is cut into oblong bars and dipped into chocolate which has been heated to 115 degrees and then allowed to cool to 90 degrees, the proper heat for dipping. It would seem that hot chocolate would cause ice cream to melt and "run" before it could be placed in the hardening room. The ice cream causes the chocolate to harden. The bar is then wrapped in tin foil and placed in the hardening room, where it remains until ready to be marketed. The inventor claims that it is possible to leave a bar in a warm room for as long as thirty minutes before it begins to melt.

Nelson and Stover, after perfecting the process, secured money to form the Russell Stover Company. The new company issues licenses to ice cream manufacturers authorizing them to use the Nelson formula. Since the introducing of Esquimo Pie in January, 1922, the inventor has become very wealthy.

The strike and boycott invite retaliatory measures. Even in victory it is difficult to estimate the cost or to measure the gain. The union label scores gains but inspires no revenge.

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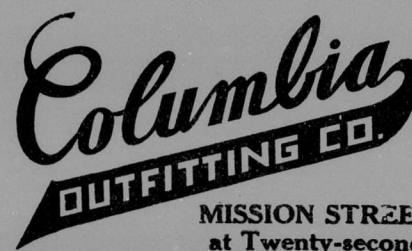
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**CRIME: WHY? IS THERE A CURE?**

The number and variety of opinions expressed by labor men in commenting on the crime situation, at the request of this paper, in association with International Labor News Service and its associated newspapers, show that the prevalence of crime is stirring deep and widespread interest.

Labor men, who are in closer touch with the great masses of the people than are most so-called "crime experts," are observing the crime situation, watching its effects and trying to see beneath the surface to find out the whys and wherefores.

Their answers, as here published from week to week, will be presented to the National Crime Commission for the consideration of that body.

Here are three more interesting responses from union leaders.

**William Tracy Says: War and Prohibition!**

I am not much of an authority, never having worn a star, or associated with Mr. Burns & Co. on the crime situation, but can at least give my views for what they are worth, and I think they can all be summed up under the two heads, "World War" and "Prohibition."

In my opinion it will take many years to gain back the former respect for human life that existed prior to the World War. When you preach bloodshed throughout the entire world and send armies of young men into the field and train them to do this sort of thing, it can only reasonably be expected that human life will be held very cheaply.

On top of that we have prohibition, and regardless of whether the majority are for it or otherwise, 75 per cent have no respect for the laws that govern it, many of whom are good citizens and live up to the letter. That naturally allows the big people who are engaged in the traffic of liquor unlimited opportunities both in the distribution of same and likewise a much better opportunity of being acquitted than does the ordinary person who violates other laws of our land.

Then, too, we find that due to the large amount of money invested in this business and the powerful organizations and syndicates, they have some of the biggest politicians hob-nobbing with them at all times. They are therefore a power both financially and politically, and any criminal seeking refuge from the law has better protection if

he goes in company with this group than he could get elsewhere. It then becomes the old law of self-preservation and they flock to the one safety island, and those connected with the liquor traffic cannot very well turn them out.

I think if the Volstead act was pulled and light wines and beer were allowed, we would see a dropping off of at least 50 per cent, and we would gradually drift away as the years go by from the World War, which would cause another drop in the percentage. Prohibition, however, would be largely responsible in my mind, the World War having been a close second, but from that angle we can hope for much improvement.—William Tracy, General Secretary, United Brick and Clay Workers of America.

**Sam Squibb Says: Mammon to Blame!**

As a people we have crowned Business as our king. He has gathered his courtiers around him, and they have established sordid mercenary standards as the measure of success in life.

Respect and honor is shown those who flout law and ride rough shod over the common principles of decency to get money, providing the amount obtained is large enough. Under such conditions it is only natural that others take less subtle and more direct methods to get money.

Hundreds of years ago it was said that "Money is the root of all evil." This applies with its greatest force today, because the examples of the means used to build up great fortunes during the war period and since, are responsible for the moral breakdown today.—Sam Squibb, International President Granite Cutters' Association.

**Chas. H. Moyer Says: Dry Law Responsible!**

The man who has a small quantity of liquor in his possession is under the present law a criminal, and under the laws of Colorado he may be sent to the penitentiary for possession.

The individual has not murdered anybody, neither is he a "stick-up" man or a thief, yet under the law he is not only a criminal but an ex-convict when he comes out.

While there may be and undoubtedly are other causes that contribute to present-day crime increase, it is my conviction that the attempt to enforce the Volstead law is making more criminals than all other causes.—Chas. H. Moyer, President International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

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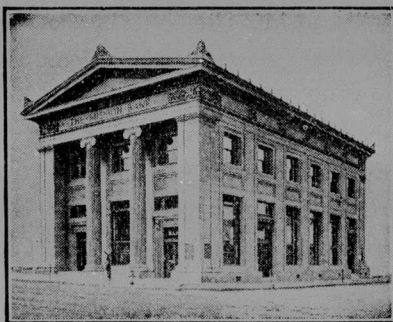
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MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1926

The annual convention of the International Seamen's Union of America, held in Baltimore, recessed for one day last week in order that the officers and delegates might go to Washington and appear before the Senate Committee on Commerce in support of the bill introduced by Senator La Follette "to provide seamen on American vessels with a continuous discharge book; to provide for improved efficiency and discipline, and for other purposes."

The weather in the anthracite coal regions is just now very cold, and the striking miners and their families are suffering severely as a consequence of cold and undernourishment. Those having old clothing of any kind, particularly suitable for women and children, are urged to send them to the Labor Council office, so that relief in this way can be furnished these suffering people in their hour of need. They are putting up a very heroic fight and deserve the support of all those who believe in justice. Look through your closets and dig up something for them at once.

The United States was branded as the most careless nation in the world by speakers at the Cleveland convention of the National Safety Congress, and doubtless it deserves such criticism in spite of the fact that great strides have been made in recent years toward making industry safer for the workers. The Workers' Health Bureau has just issued a fine calendar giving illustrations of dangers and offering advice calculated to prevent sickness and accidents. Each month a different illustration is given, and it would be well to have such a calendar hanging in every workshop as a reminder of danger.

When the Creator made California he did not put any coal within her borders because, doubtless, the plan was to raise strawberries in January instead of blizzards, and the plan has worked very well, even if we have had frost three or four nights recently, we also have the strawberries, the radishes and green onions, while the coal states are shivering and freezing in their zero weather and paying high prices for coal in an effort to keep body and soul together. These thoughts are sufficient compensation for the fact that when we want coal we have to go thousands of miles to get it. We don't often need it. For all of which we are duly grateful.

## The World Court

Last Wednesday afternoon the United States Senate did something that the people of this country have been waiting some time to have it do in the interest of world peace, and something which the American Federation of Labor, as the representative of the wage workers of the country, has advocated through the years since the close of the World War. The Senate, by a vote of 76 to 17, voted to have this government adhere to the World Court of International Justice upon the basis recommended by the late President Harding and reiterated by President Coolidge three times since he became President of the United States.

The vote closed one of the bitterest fights in the history of the United States Senate and a fight that had been carried to the people by a little handful of men whose interests are in provoking war rather than in opposing it. Perhaps there was more money spent in the circulation of propaganda against the World Court than any other anti-war measure, except the League of Nations, by the ammunition makers and the gun manufacturers of this and other countries. That the American gun and ammunition men had the assistance of their fellows in other parts of the world in their propaganda against both the League of Nations and the World Court there can be but little doubt, and that the fight was prolonged because of the circulation of propaganda by these agencies is also certain. The best brains in the country were employed to prepare the arguments against the World Court by those whose opposition was based entirely upon selfishness and greed. Of course, we are not here contending that there was not also honest opposition to the United States adhering to the World Court, but the numbers were insignificant in comparison with those who were prompted by interest.

The opponents of the Court endeavored ceaselessly to convince the people that if the recommendations of the President were followed out we would place ourselves in a position where we would have to submit any differences that arose between this and other nations to the decision of the World Court and that we would be compelled to abide by any decision rendered by that body whether we liked it or not, and they were well aware all the while that there was no foundation whatever for such assertions. The President, in sending his recommendation to the Senate, took note of this misleading propaganda and stated definitely that "this Court would provide a practical and convenient tribunal before which we could go voluntarily, but to which we could not be summoned." This statement, however, did not have the effect of stopping the circulation of the false propaganda and did not even prevent certain Senators from reasserting the misleading statement in debate in the Senate.

The truth of the matter is that the United States will have a voice in selecting the Judges of the Court (and there is already one American on it) and will be in a much better position to prevent war in the future than it has been in the past because of its adherence to the Court and still not be forced to take any case to it unless it desires so to do. And the Court will not be in any position to force us to abide by any decision that we do not desire to abide by. Of course the honorable conduct that all decent citizens hope the country will always follow would suggest that if we take a case to the Court for decision that we will be willing to abide by the decision rendered. Good sportsmanship, if nothing else, would suggest such action.

The action taken by the Senate on Wednesday will undoubtedly cause joy in the hearts of all real lovers of peace and serious opponents of war, because it will most certainly help to prevent war in many ways, not the least of which is the indication that this great powerful government is willing to be fair and reasonable by leaving questions that can be determined by judicial analysis to judicial decision in the interest of maintaining the peace of the world.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Apparently the Kaiser and his family are living in wild luxury at the expense of the German people, and if his plans go through the people will have to pay a handsome tribute to his heirs for many generations yet to come. Until very recently little attention was paid to what was taking place and the royal family took case after case into the courts and won their contentions. Now, when it is too late, governmental officials elected by the people are endeavoring to curb the grafting of the loafers that surrounded the Kaiser. How much success will crown these efforts is a rather doubtful proposition, because the grafters have gained a big start in the race for the wealth that properly belongs to the German people themselves. Every country in the world has its grafters who prey upon the people, and none of them seems to be able to shake them off until they have garnered millions of the good things that the workers bring into being.

However hard the Industrial Association tries to disguise its purpose by calling it the American Plan, the fact remains that it is the old open shop scheme designed to destroy the unions and the possibility of collective bargaining on the part of the workers, and only those who desire to be deceived will be misled by the slogan. Most people pretty well understand that there can be nothing American about a scheme of things which provides for organization on the part of the employers while that same privilege is denied to the workers. The real American plan is the union shop, where the worker is given an opportunity to bargain on a basis of something resembling equality and under conditions that do not make the employer the absolute master of the situation. Under the Industrial Association scheme, where the individual worker would have to bargain with the organized employers, he would be as helpless in the matter of controlling his course as a feather in a raging torrent, yet the officers of the association have the brazenness to call their policy the American plan. That sort of deceit cannot live very long.

The anti-union National Association of Manufacturers has evolved a cute scheme to establish wages by law. Railroad managers and twenty organizations of railroad employees are agreed on methods to adjust disputes, and they ask Congress to make this the law of the land. The National Association of Manufacturers oppose. They want the Interstate Commerce Commission to pass on wage agreements, lest freight and passenger rates be increased. This is another way of saying that the Commission should set wages and have its award backed by the Federal courts and all the power of government. It will be noticed that the manufacturers do not favor this procedure when they sell supplies to railroads. If the Interstate Commerce Commission is to pass on wage rates, why not be consistent? Why not make the revolution complete? Why not have the Commission pass on the price railroads must pay to the manufacturers for steel rails, coal, paint, lumber and other essentials to railroad operation? Do the manufacturers refuse to take the same medicine they would force on others? Or is it because the National Association of Manufacturers combat every recognition of organized labor, or any attempt to improve work conditions?

## WIT AT RANDOM

Two colored gentlemen were talking about automobiles owned by their respective employers.

"An' den he bought his new 'coop.'"

"You don't call dem 'coops'; dey is pronounced 'coop-pay.' A 'coop' is what you put chickens in."

"Yes, sah; dat's what he does with dis one."

A few days after a farmer had placed his two children in a school a book agent called on him and said, "Now that your children go to school you ought to buy them an encyclopedia."

"Buy them an encyclopedia? Hanged if I do," was the reply. "Let them walk, like I did."—Farm Life.

Mrs. Johnsing: "Ah thought you-all said you was gwine to name your new baby 'Victrola,' but Ah hears you all done make a change."

Mrs. Moses: "Yes. Ah expected it would be a girl an' Ah had decided to name her Victrola, but she turned out to be a boy, so Ah done name him 'Radio'.—The Christian Advocate.

The carelessness of a printer in making galley-proof corrections led to this amusing appearance of an ad in The Camera Monday night, and the following letter from a subscriber:

"Found—Pair of tortoise-shell glasses on University campus Sunday. Owner may have same by describing Mrs. Lucile Neuswanger of Pueblo."

The letter:

"Daily Camera: My guess is that Mrs. Lucile Neuswanger is a tall lady with bobbed hair, wears glasses and fur-trimmed clothes, also silk stockings. If this description fits, please send me the glasses.—A Subscriber.—Boulder (Colo.) Daily Camera.

Mistress: "Mandy, how do you manage to get your pie so neatly crimped?"

Mandy: "Oh, that's easy, ma'am. Ah just uses mah false teeth."

Dad: "Sam, you keep on chewin' so much tobakker an' you'll nevah be an ole man."

Sam: "Well, dad, youse pretty middlin' ole, an' youse allus chewed a lot o' tobakker. How ole is yer, anyway?"

Dad: "Well, Sam, I specs Ise about 80, but if I hadn't nevah chawed no tobakker I might be a hun'erd by this time."

Newlywed (after the ceremony): "Dearest, do you really think that I'll prove a satisfactory mate?"

Mrs. Newlywed: "Oh, you'll do for a mate all right. Now you look me over and tell me what you think of your captain."—The Continent (Chicago).

"Hope you liked those queer little Chinese back-scratchers I sent you, dear."

"Is that what they are? Mercy! I've been making my husband eat his salad with them."—Boston Transcript.

"What is the name of the species I have just shot?" demanded the amateur hunter of his guide.

"Well, sir," returned the guide, "I've just been investigating and he says his name is Smith."—Judge.

First Stenog.: "I don't believe half I see in print."

Rival Ditto: "Judging from your spelling, that must include what you see in the dictionary."—Boston Transcript.

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

When men and women and growing-up boys and girls come to read through the pages of the Abraham Lincoln book written by Carl Sandburg they will get the feel that they are reading a story about a man written by a man who knew him and walked with him and talked with him. They will feel that here is a man writing about a friend to whom he has told his hopes and his troubles, with whom he has walked along rivers and by lake shores and through green woods in the spring and with whom he has sat by a camp fire in long evenings under stars. "Abraham Lincoln—the Prairie Years," is the name of this new book, just published by Harcourt, Brace & Co. of New York, and promised to the public in book stores on February 4th. Sandburg, with his lean, almost shambling body, his always tired eyes, his Indian straight gray hair, his slow, halting speech, when he seems at times to fight for the right few words that will say just what needs to be said, and that every now and then, by supreme effort, gathers long sentences of words and spills them out in a whimsy of fun or a deep burst of passion.

For many years Sandburg has roamed up and down in Illinois, in Kentucky, in every place where Lincoln was and where folks know about him, putting each year a little more of his life into getting into him the great thing that was in Lincoln, so that he could write a book and put into that book a living man who could come out and live again with others. And Abraham Lincoln, living between the covers that have been put around these volumes, lives as a man out of the masses, who took up into himself the dreams, the hopes, the thoughts, of men and women who worked hard, and put them into goal posts by which to mark out the kind of life he had to lead, the way he had to go. When so many have tried to build about the homely, lonely, awkward figure of Lincoln something of an aristocrat, to build about him a legend of aristocracy that should make him fit in a niche where it is held improper for a low-born man to fit, here comes the ragged, barefooted truth, in such story-book simplicity, such brass-nailed veracity, such ax-handled sturdiness, as makes it forever sure for people to know that Lincoln was a man of the people, that he came from lowly folk, that he grew up and kept within him that thing that makes a man true to his people, makes him forever just what he is, without pretense, sham or quarrel.

It is as a poet that Sandburg has become known to most Americans—at poet who lives in Chicago, who spent his boyhood in Galesburg, who has done hard work, who has hoboed over the prairies, who has traveled the exacting road of newspaper work, and who has put into verses many things about life—always with the simplicity of a man who somehow cuts through surfaces and looks quizzically in at what makes the wheels go 'round. Through many pages of this Lincoln book there runs the rhythm of poetry, the lift and lift of one singing simple lines in happiness or crooning over memories 'way down deep in the heart, not knowing that anyone hears the song, not knowing that many silent ones are tiptoeing close to hear and not to break the soliloquy that goes throbbing on, letting secret things come out. When you see the ax handle, which Lincoln probably called an ax-helve, on which the boy Abe carved his name and where he lived and the year of it, it comes home closer than words can bring it that the towering, sorrowing figure in the White House really did come out of the low-down, toil-ridden vicissitudes log-cabin life.



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

One of the familiar figures of San Francisco printerdom passed from our midst Sunday, when Chester T. Lynch passed to the great beyond. Mr. Lynch, a native of Davenport, Iowa, age 66 years, passed away at the Emergency Hospital, Sunday, January 24, 1926. Mr. Lynch had no relatives in California so far as known, and no record is available of relatives in the East. The funeral was held Wednesday, January 27th, from the undertaking parlor of James H. Reilly & Co., thence to the Masonic Temple, where Pacific Lodge No. 136, F. & A. M., conducted the last rites of the lodge. The remains were interred in the Masonic plot in Woodlawn Cemetery. Mr. Lynch had been a resident of San Francisco for many years, during which time he had worked on various papers. For the past several years he had been a proofreader on the papers, working when his health would permit. He had not worked since the first of the year, when the new pension law went into effect. Mr. Lynch was found at the foot of a flight of stairs at the corner of Stockton and Clay streets and removed to Central Emergency Hospital, where he passed away.

"The secretary received a New Year's letter from Ray Mills, who valiantly boosted for California, and boasted of his prosperity out at the Golden Gate, but reading between the line one detected an air of homesickness. Ray Mills deserves all the good things that are coming to him at 'Frisco, for he's one of the best of the many good printers that the 'open shoppers' forced away from Omaha. At the same time we like him the better for feeling homesick for Omaha."—Omaha Unionist. Mr. Mills is foreman of the Progress Printing Co.

During the week President Stauffer and Secretary Michelson visited the plot owned by the union in Laurel Hill Cemetery. The plot of ground is kept in good condition and every headstone was apparently in position, though the inscriptions on many of them were almost past reading, due to the ravages of time and storms. One of the most striking facts brought home to the person who visits the plot is the early age at which the printer of yesteryear passed away. In one group of about a dozen who passed away in the years 1865-1875, but two had reached the age of

50, most of them being between 25 and 35 years of age. Another significant fact noted was that among the earlier burials a great preponderance were of English and Irish nativity.

The Progressive Club of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will hold a meeting in the Labor Temple, 16th and Capp streets, Sunday, February 7th, at 2 p. m. All members of the union are cordially invited to attend.

Leo Kern, who recently returned from the Home at Colorado Springs, drew his traveling card and departed the latter part of last week for the desert country. Mr. Kern looked fine upon his return from the Home, but like many other sufferers from the white plague, could not stand the climate of the Bay region.

J. J. McNeary, who recently returned from New York City, has deposited his card and again resumed, temporarily, the foremanship of the Examiner. George Hearst, who has been foreman since Mr. McNeary's departure, has been compelled to take a vacation due to ill health.

August Lindner of the Mergenthaler forces, has the sympathy of his host of friends on the coast in the loss of his wife, who passed away January 21st. Besides Mr. Lindner, three small children survive. The cause of death was influenza.

Secretary Michelson has just received the necessary papers from the brothers of Charles Powers, who passed away in this city, authorizing him to settle all matters.

During the past few weeks the Franklin Linotype Company has been busy remodeling and rearranging its plant. New floors have been put in in some departments, a new heating system has been installed and other changes made. C. W. Nisbit, for many years in the trade composition business in Oakland, is the new superintendent. "Ted" Moore hereafter will devote all of his time to caring for the mechanical equipment.

According to a news item in the Linotype Bulletin, Tacoma Typographical Union has installed a late model linotype machine and now offers courses of instruction on the linotype or journeyman members of that union. Much enthusiasm is being displayed by members who desire to further perfect themselves in the trade.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

Wreathed in smiles, "Red" Fields piloted the pride of his heart, his daughter Vivian, and Mrs. Fields through the plants, introducing them to all the boys except the "bashful boob," who made his get-away. Miss Vivian is with the Gus Edwards Company, one of the leading acts presented at the Orpheum last week, and, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Fields, leaves the coming week for the East, stopping to perform at all the large cities on the Orpheum circuit on the return trip.

Due to a severe attack of rheumatism, Frank Hutchison was forced to leave his work a week ago last Wednesday. No report has been received since as to his condition, but his many friends are hoping he is rapidly on the road to recovery and will be able to return to his post of duty soon.

C. C. "Red" King had an unusual accident the first part of the week and is now under the care of a doctor. An artery in "Red's" nose broke after he had sneezed, the loss of blood sustained causing an extremely weakened condition.

Numerous improvements have taken place during the past week, with paint brushes flying, a new "movable" Miller saw and new flooring installed. It is hoped the good work will continue and the objectionable glare caused by the southeast windows will be eliminated as has long been promised.

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**BRANDENBURG JAILED.**

The Court of Appeals has upheld the two and a half year sentence of Victor Brandenburg for larceny in connection with a non-existent "asbestos mine" near New York city. Investors lost several hundred thousand dollars in the swindle.

Twenty years ago Brandenburg attempted to bribe the late Samuel Gompers. The would-be briber acknowledged he was connected with the National Association of Manufacturers. President Gompers exposed the plot at the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor.

**SWAPPING POSITIONS.**

The other fellow's position usually looks easy and attractive, because we see the attractive features and do not discern the difficulties.

A certain sea captain and his chief engineer, tired of endlessly debating which the ship could more easily dispense with, decided to swap places for a day. The chief ascended to the bridge and the skipper dove into the engine room. After a couple of hours, the captain suddenly appeared on deck covered with oil and soot, and generally worse for wear. "Chief," he called, wildly beckoning with a monkey wrench, "you'll have to come down here at once. I can't seem to make her go." "Of course you can't," said the chief, calmly removing his pipe from his mouth. "She's ashore."

**A SMASHING FINISH  
TO A GREAT SALE  
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY**The windup of our January Mark  
Down Sale offers many**UNUSUAL BARGAINS**

See Thursday and Friday Papers

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| Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds..... | 4,250,000.00     |
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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of January 22, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. Stanton.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bakery Drivers, George Kidwell, C. E. Heller, R. C. Kreutzber, Post Office Clerks, Wm. J. Crone, vice D. H. Williams, Bookbinders Nos. 31, 125, Walter Cramer, Fred Detterming, August Halling, Lorretta Kane, Ella Wunderlich. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — From Mrs. Minna Blum, acknowledging the Council's kind expressions of sympathy relative to the death of her husband. From the Label Section, announcement of mass meeting to be held Saturday evening, January 23rd.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter from the American Federation of Labor, relative to convict labor in competition with free labor.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of instructions of the last regular meeting of the Labor Council that committee devise ways and means of counteracting the activities of the Industrial Association in interfering with the amicable relations between employers and labor organiza-

tions in this community, committee reported progress.

Reports of Unions—Street Carmen—Are still struggling to have increase in wages granted; requested the moral support of unions. Lumbermen—Business dull; are hoping for bus line to start on the waterfront.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Nominations — President, Wm. P. Stanton; Vice-President, R. H. Baker; Secretary, John A. O'Connell; Secretary-Treasurer, Jas. J. McTiernan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien.

Trustees—Charles Childs, Wm. Granfield, James Hopkins.

Executive Committee—J. J. Blanchard, Jas. Coulsting, John C. Daly, Wm. Granfield, David Hardy, George A. Hollis, George Knell, J. J. McTiernan, Laura Molleda, Joseph Moreno, Anthony Noriega, P. O'Brien, James Wilson, J. R. Matheson, Felix Dumond, Wm. Turner, George Kidwell, Walter Jusaitis, Frank Sademan, Cal. Doggett.

Organizing Committee—M. S. Maxwell, Marguerite Finkenbinder, F. J. Dumond, A. Vureck, George Riley, E. J. Dufon, J. P. Thompson, Ed Anderson, Thos. Cook, Al Howe.

Law and Legislative Committee—R. H. Baker, Henry Boyen, E. G. Buehrer, Robert Donohue, Henry Heidelberg, James Hopkins, Theo. Johnson.

Directors of Labor Clarion—Wm. T. Bonsor, George S. Hollis, M. E. Decker, J. J. McTiernan, Stanley Roman.

Moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for all uncontested offices; carried.

New Business—Brother Kerchen, representative of Workers' Education, announced that on Tuesday evening, January 26th, classes will start in Equality Hall on Albion street; everybody invited. The course of lectures are to deal with "Modern Tendencies of Civilization."

Receipts—\$534.30. Expenses—\$157.30.

Council adjourned at 9:25 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### THE WORKMAN'S POWER.

By E. Guy Talbott.

The path to power the working men have learned;  
Alone they were but pawns in hands of wealth;  
Together now they stand, their manhood earned,  
No longer moved by stratagems or stealth.  
The working worm into a man has turned,  
And as an army on a battle-field,  
He makes demands that can no more be spurned;  
Before his might oppressors' power must yield.

Arrived at last to man's divine estate,  
The workman learns in union there is strength;  
No longer will he move, a pawn of Fate,  
The power to rule has come to him at length.  
United with his fellows he has power  
To conquer and achieve life's highest dower.

Those who find fault with worthy things are captious without being helpful. The influence of the union label grows stronger with each passing year.

## Their Blend

### Did The Work

The switch of so many smokers to Clown Cigarettes is due to the perfect balanced blend of fine mel-low old tobaccos that they get only in Clowns.

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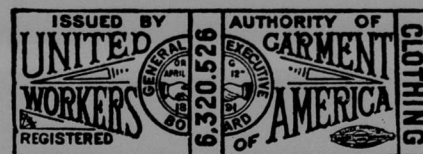
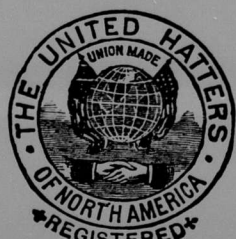
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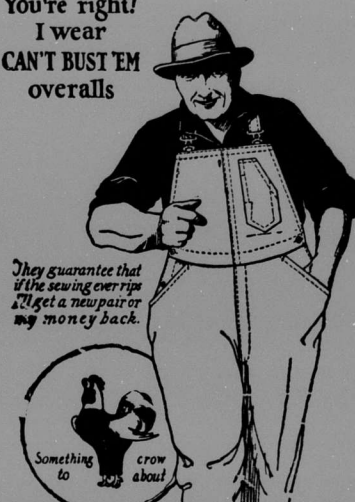
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**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 69 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 239 Jones.

Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 608 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Broom Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workman No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.

Dredgemen No. 895—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3533 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday: Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.

Pattermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Poultry Dressers No. 17733—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 416—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 3558 19th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League, Room 204, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 535 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Unholsters No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 100 Boworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 36—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1286 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# FINAL CLEARANCE!

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Oxfords and Hi-Lace Tans and Black, but you'll have to hurry if you want to save half the cost of your new Spring Shoes.

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## Brief Items of Interest

In spite of the fact that deaths have been running rather high in San Francisco recently, during the past week but one death in trade union circles has come to our attention, that of Chester F. Lynch of the printers.

During the past month the Auto Mechanics' Union has met with more than ordinary success in garnering in new members, more than twenty-five having been obligated in the union. At the last meeting the new by-laws, slightly changing rates and making clearer some of the working conditions, were adopted, and it is the belief that as a consequence organizing activities of the organization will be greatly accelerated. Office hours of the business agent, F. J. Dumond, have been fixed from 10 to 12 each morning, and the balance of the day will be devoted to outside work.

With assets of more than \$187,000 in the treasury, Teamsters' Local 85 is in the best financial shape of its history, according to Secretary James E. Wilson. This figure denotes a gain of \$13,295 during the year 1925. Benefits to sick and injured members and death benefits paid from the local treasury totaled \$10,911. Wilson estimated that this year's payments would run over \$14,000

because weekly benefits paid have been raised from \$7 to \$10.50. The union is still continuing its membership gains, eight having been initiated during the week. Wilson also reported the payment of \$298 in sick benefits for the week.

Under the auspices of the Blacksmiths' Union a course in acetylene welding will be given at the Polytechnic Evening High School. Classes will be on every Wednesday and Monday night, beginning this week. James J. McTiernan is to be the instructor.

Initiation of seven members has been reported by the Carmen's Union. According to union officials they expect the local to reach a membership total of 1000 by July.

Felix Dumond, business agent of the Auto Machinists' Local, today expressed his appreciation to union people for keeping their auto repair work out of shops on Saturday afternoons. By observance of this custom Dumond said that the work was spread out, and all of the union's members are thus kept employed.

The Retail Clerks' Union is meeting with success in its campaign to have stores in the Mission

District close at 6 p. m. except on Saturday evenings, according to Secretary Tina Dierssen.

Election of the following officers to serve the Chauffeurs' Union was announced today: President, H. Dobozin; vice-president, J. Siymes; recording secretary, D. Schwartz; financial secretary and business agent, S. T. Dixon; trustees, George Kelly, S. Schmidt, Edward Harrison.

### SOCIAL PROGRAM.

By Franklin Hichborn.

"The Commandments of Men," by W. H. Moore, recently published at Toronto, Canada, contains a world of information of the social aspirations of the great middle-class citizenry of Ontario.

The middle-class people of Ontario do not differ from the middle-class people of our own country, but one cannot follow their activities in Canada without feeling that the middle class in Canada—the "common people," whom Lincoln declared the Lord must love because he made so many of them—find it easier to give mass expression of their political and social aims and aspirations than do the middle-class people of these United States.

Mr. Moore's book gives, for example, the social program of the Methodist Church of Canada, as approved at the tenth general convention held in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1918. The following is taken from that program:

"1. Nationalization of all national resources, such as mines, water powers, fisheries and forests.

"2. Nationalization of the means of communication and transportation and the public utilities upon which all the people depend.

"3. Condemnation of speculation in land, grain, foodstuffs and natural resources.

"4. Enactment of legislation which shall secure to labor a fair wage adequate to a proper standard of living, to business a fair profit adequate for its continuance, and to the public all returns in excess of these.

"5. Forms of industrial organization should be developed which call labor to a voice in the management and a share in the profits and risks of business.

"6. The obligations under which we live in dealing with such vital issues as land tenures, taxation, housing, city planning, systems of insurance and industrial, economic and fiscal control, etc., demand that the life interests of the mass of the people must in every case transcend the class or an individual group of individuals in profits or property.

"7. Parents must still further protect their children by better socializing and organizing life, in the better school movement, the community center organization, etc."

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened. —George Washington, Farewell Address, 1796.

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